

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Sources of the City of Tracy's water supply include the Stanislaus River, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and groundwater pumped from wells. In 2016, 70% of the water supply, or 3.62 billion gallons, came from the Stanislaus River. Water from the Delta-Mendota Canal comprised 18% of the total water supply, or .935 billion gallons. The groundwater supply comprised 12%, or .589 billion gallons.

During 2017, the City anticipates having an adequate water supply for the community.



Water Quality Control

Before the water reaches your tap, samples are collected and tested in State-certified laboratories. The City of Tracy has a water quality monitoring program and inspection system that ensures safe drinking water is delivered to you and your family.

As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the City's water supplies must meet stringent water quality standards set by the California Department of Public Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The City of Tracy completed a watershed sanitary survey of its drinking water sources in 2016. This survey can be obtained by contacting the Water Production Superintendent at the number provided below.

Water customers who are landlords receiving this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or user on the premises. The City of Tracy staff is available to answer your questions and provide further information: (209) 831-6302.



WHAT DOES A 20% REDUCTION in water use look like?

AVERAGE DAILY USE
The average Californian uses 196 gallons of water per day. Here are some easy ways to reduce water use. Find the right combination for you to reduce by 20% or 39 gallons a day.

196 GALLONS PER DAY

TURN OFF WATER WHEN BRUSHING TEETH OR SHAVING
saves 10 GALLONS per person/day

TAKE FIVE MINUTE SHOWERS INSTEAD OF 10 MINUTE SHOWERS
saves 12.5 GALLONS with a water efficient showerhead

WASH ONLY FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES
saves 15-45 GALLONS per load

FILL THE BATHTUB HALFWAY OR LESS
saves 12 GALLONS per person

USE A BROOM TO CLEAN OUTDOOR AREAS
saves 8-18 GALLONS per minute

WATER PLANTS EARLY IN THE AM
saves 25 GALLONS each time you water

INSTALL DRIP IRRIGATION
saves 15 GALLONS each time you water

ADJUST SPRINKLER TO WATER PLANTS, NOT DRIVEWAY
saves 12-15 GALLONS each time you water

Learn more ways to save water inside and outside of your home at www.saveourH2O.org



2016 Consumer Confidence Report



CITY OF TRACY

The City of Tracy is pleased to report that from January 1 - December 31, 2016 the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements! Provided in this brochure is a table that lists detectable and non-detectable substances found in the City's drinking water, and the maximum allowable substance levels set by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).



In California, drinking water standards, also called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), are set in two categories: Primary Standards related to public health, and Secondary Standards which relate to the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. Within you will find a complete listing of both types of standards along with the results of the analysis of your water supply.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), USEPA is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports directly to the California Department of Public Health if they were detected in the drinking water. USEPA uses this data to ensure that the states are enforcing the laws that regulate drinking water. This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest quality drinking water standards.

that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;
- **Radio Active Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The biggest use of water by homeowners and businesses is outdoor activities. Mandatory outdoor water conservation measures include: using a triggered handheld sprayer and bucket when washing your own car; and turning off non-recirculating fountains and ornamental water features. Some simple voluntary measures are: turning off irrigation timers in the winter months; never water landscaping on a windy day; and do not water for longer than 8 minutes per cycle. For more information on drought conditions visit <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/drought/>. Also, you may report any water waste by calling (209) 831-6333 or online at www.thinkinsidethetriangle.com. You're continued efforts will assist the City in attaining its water conservation goals!

What are you able to do to help? Some simple indoor measures include: taking shorter showers, turning off while shampooing, washing full loads of laundry, never using the toilet as a trash receptacle, repairing drips and leaking faucets quickly, and always turning off water while brushing teeth. Businesses might also consider changing out high water consuming appliances and toilets to more efficient models.

WATER YOU DOING TO CONSERVE?

The City has prepared for such droughts with a diverse portfolio of water supplies and public outreach campaigns. In an effort to meet the State's requirements, the City enacted Stage 1 of its Water Conservation Ordinance which limits outdoor watering to only during the hours of 7 pm to 9 am. It further restricts the use of potable water to wash hardscapes such as patios, driveways, sidewalks and gutters. City staff discourages water waste through the education and communication of its municipal code.

Under this extended regulation, statewide water conservation is expected to exceed 20 percent compared to 2013 water use. Due to the severity of the water deficits through 2016, most of California's groundwater basins remain depleted and reservoir storage remains low. The need for continued conservation is needed to ensure adequate water supplies for all of California. The State's newest action serves as the sixth iteration of the emergency regulation since the State Water Board first instituted statewide conservation requirements in July 2014.

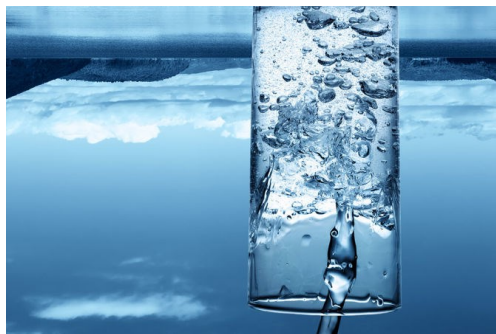
The State of California will continue to be in a drought designation for the summer of 2017 according to the Governor of California, Jerry Brown. Despite the recent rains, the State Water Board adapted an extended emergency drought regulation to ensure that urban water conservation continues in 2017. Under the Governor's mandate, the City of Tracy was designated to conserve 10% city-wide.



WATER CONSERVATION IS MANDATORY!

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, and some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



What's in My Water?

ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	TREATED SURFACE WATER	TREATED SURFACE WATER	WELL WATER			REGULATORY LIMITS		TYPICAL SOURCE
	SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT	JOHN JONES WATER TREATMENT PLANT	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCLG or PHG	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	
PRIMARY STANDARDS								
INORGANIC (ug/L)								
Arsenic	ND	ND	1.4	ND	2.6	0	10 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ND	26	30	24	44	2000	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ND	ND	4.2	ND	7.7	100	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ND	ND	1.0	ND	4.5	170	1000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	NA	300 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ND	ND	2.9	ND	14.0	NA	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (mg/L)								
Fluoride	ND	0.07	0.16	0.08	0.30	1.0	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE/NITRITE								
Nitrate (as NO ₃) ¹	ND	ND	6.7	0.5	9.6	45	45 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (sum as N)	ND	ND	1.5	0.1	2.2	10	10 mg/L	
Nitrite (as N)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1 mg/L	
REGULATED ORGANICS (ug/L)								
TRIHALOMETHANE								
Bromodichloromethane	3.4	12	0.2	ND	1.2	NA	ug/L	
Bromoform	ND	3.7	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Chloroform	34	8.9	2.4	ND	18	NA	ug/L	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	NA	ug/L	
Total Trihalomethane	36	35	2.5	ND	20	NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Aesthetic - Related								
Apparent Color (Units)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	15 Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	0.5 mg/L	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Odor (TON)	ND	8	0.5	0.0	2.0	NA	3 TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	ND	3.1	3.4	1.5	4.7	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) ²	ND	0.1	0.4	ND	1.3	NA	5 NTU	Soil runoff
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	47	46	133	66	190	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (B) (mg/L)	NA	0.12	1.6	0.2	2.3	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	11	18	88	22	91	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	3	14	26	5	33	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	5	69	138	28	200	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	80	100	273	76	360	NA	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (mg/L)	30	310	742	289	889	NA	1000 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	113	560	1171	486	1370	NA	1600 umhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/L)	3	110	123	35	220	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	4	47	251	41	330	NA	500 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.2	8.4	7.5	7.1	8.2	NA	6.5 - 8.5 Units	NA
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA SHEET								
BACTERIOLOGICAL (% Present)								
Coliform Density	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	5% Present/mo.	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
ORGANICS (ug/L)								
RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE								
Total Trihalomethane			43			NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids			22			NA	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹ Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCLs (SMCL): Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppb (Parts Per Billion): One part per billion (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (Parts Per Million): One part per million (or milligrams per liter).

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter): A measure of the natural rate of radioactive disintegration.

umhos/cm (Micromhos Per Centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

DISINFECTION PRACTICES

The City uses two types of disinfectant:

CHLORINE: Chlorine is used as the primary disinfectant chemical to kill or inactivate bacteria, viruses and other potentially harmful organisms in drinking water. Chlorine also serves as a secondary or residual disinfectant in the distribution system.

CHLORAMINES: Chloramines are created by adding ammonia that then combines with the chlorine as the drinking water leaves the treatment plant. Chlorine will still be used as the primary disinfectant; however, chloramines will be used as the secondary disinfectant in the water distribution system when treating source water from the Delta Mendota Channel.

For most regular uses of potable water, chloraminated water is the same as chlorinated water. **However, chloramines must be removed for kidney dialysis treatment and may require recalibration of dialysis equipment. If you are receiving kidney dialysis treatment, please contact your doctor or dialysis technician.**

STANISLAUS RIVER WATER

The City of Tracy is committed to providing a safe, reliable and affordable water supply to meet the needs of the community today and in the future. The City has participated with the cities of Manteca, Lathrop, Escalon, and the South San Joaquin Irrigation District to bring high quality Sierra water from the Stanislaus River. This water source has increased the reliability of City water supplies by having a third source of supply and redundancy in treatment facilities. Delivery of this water comprises the majority of water consumed in the City and is the only supply source used during the winter months. The Stanislaus River water supply is very soft water and has significantly reduced the minerals in the City's water supply. You may no longer need to use a water softener.



CROSS CONNECTION PROTECTION

Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to allow water to flow into your home or office from the public water system but not allow water to flow in the reverse direction, creating effective cross connection protection. Reverse flow can carry untreatable pollutants and contaminants back to the public water system, compromising the water quality for all customers. Backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested annually to ensure they are effectively protecting the public water system. If your residence has an active well on the premises or your business has fire sprinklers and/or landscaping, you should have a backflow prevention assembly. For questions regarding annual testing requirements, please call Erich Delmas, Laboratory Supervisor at (209) 831-6325.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Tracy's water system was completed in June 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: airports (maintenance and fueling areas), gas stations (historic and current), mining activities (historic and current), septic and waste landfill dumps (historic and current). You may request a copy of the assessment by contacting the Water Production Superintendent, Dave Carter, at (209) 831-6302.

The native groundwater under Tracy contains boron. Boron is a naturally occurring, non-carcinogenic, unregulated contaminant. Six of the City's wells contain elevated levels of boron. Although well water comprises only a small portion of the City's total water supply, well water does contain boron that may affect the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (type of approved filtration technology used).

Turbidity of the filtered water must:

1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
3. Not exceed 3 NTU at any time.

Turbidity Performance Standards: Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results, which meet performance standards, are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements (that must be met through the water treatment process).

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No.1: 100%. Highest single turbidity measurement during 2016 was 0.2 NTU.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper	# Of Samples Collected	90TH Percentile Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	33	0.003	0	0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	33	0.61	0	1.3	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Note: The City's water is in complete compliance with regulations related to lead.